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ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PRESIDENT POSTPONED FOR 10 DAYS

PY301526 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1203 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA)--The military junta has decided to postpone for another 10 days the announcement of the name of the retired military chief who will become president of the nation in March 1981 to replace Lt Gen Jorge Videla.

The junta has released a communique stating that this decision is based on the fact that it only started to analyze the subject of the presidential succession on 9 September.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING WITHDRAWAL FROM NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PY301807 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] United Nations (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Argentina could change its position on staying in the non-aligned nations movement if some of the countries in that organization persist in activities that go against the movement's principles, an Argentine Government spokesman announced here after Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor spoke with his Egyption counterpart Butrus Ghali yesterday.

Pastor, who will hold talks with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Under Secretary for Latin America [as published] William Bowdler today, also held a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday.

After the Ghali meeting, it was announced that the question of future Argentine involvement in the nonaligned movement had been discussed, and that the Argentine position was that if some of the countries in the movement persisted in activities that went against the principles of that group, then it would review its membership in that organization.

The annexation of Jerusalem was also discussed, and Pastor promised to support the Egyptian plan to deal with the question within the framework of the Camp David talks after the November elections.

ATOMIC ENERGY CHIEF URGES TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

PY301549 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, has said that the negative actions of the member countries of the so-called London Club in restricting the transfer of technology have paralyzed the international market in goods and services and technical equipment. These remarks were made when he arrived in this capital from Munich, FRG, where he attended the World Energy Conference as vice president of the nuclear energy section.

Regarding the results of the meeting, Carlos Castro Madero said that this was expected, and that it shows the limitations of current oil reserves. He said that due to demand, oil production will increase from 3.6 million tons per year to 9.6 million tons for the year 1990, and that it will then begin to decrease.

The CNEA president said that at the same time an increase of energy demand for the year 2020 by six times for the developed countries and by two and a half times for the industrialized countries is expected. [sentence as received] He added: It can then be predicted that new energy demands will increase two and a half times more, thus creating a problem for the world, particularly a responsibility to the industrialized countries. Castro Madero also said that the problem of capital to finance large energy projects, which must be channeled through world credit organizations, was also discussed. A call was also made to the industrialized countries to carry out transfer of technology to the developing countries so that these countries can face the challenge of the future.

He said: I believe that it will all be based on a tripartite dialogue among developed countries, oil producing countries and developing countries to establish the basis of international cooperation to solve the energy problem.

AUTHORITIES RELEASE CHILEAN YOUTH CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

PY301958 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] (Emilio Figueroa Birks) has been released from jail after paying bail. The Chilean youth, who was detained in Salta, Argentina on charges of espionage, has been released after the Chilean consul, (Francisco Cruz), deposited 1 million Argentine pesos, about 20,000 Chilean pesos.

(Emilio Figueroa Birks) was detained 3 months ago along with another Chilean, (Luciano Quesada Morales), who was released last weekend.

The Chilean youths were detained in Salta on charges of espionage while they were on their way to Brazil.

AIR FORCE CHIEF VIEWS CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PY301617 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1538 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lt Gen Omar Graffigna, commander in chief of the Air Force, asserted today that the armed forces will retain power "as long as necessary" and condemned the "pseudodemocratic clamoring" from those who, "brandishing false flags of human rights," seek "the premature reestablishment of the forms of democracy which will open possibilities for Marxism and subversion to gain power."

Graffigna also maintained that "we should prepare ourselves to set up adequate legislation" regarding "the limits of dissent" in order to "put an end, once and for all, to the absurd idea--of a clearly Marxist origin--that there is some kind of a right within freedom and democracy and that by exercising that right, democracy and freedom can be finished off legally and with impunity."

In the speech he gave to directors of the Institute for the Development of Executives in Argentina (IDEA), he added: "In short, if we bow to the pressures of those who are anxious to reestablish the outer forms of the republican system but who do not worry about its essential content, we will again find ourselves snared in the nets of demagoguery by which we will be called to the ballot boxes from time to time in order to decice--supposedly--the future of the nation, while in fact losing the right to decide our own everyday destiny."

He continued: "On the other hand, if we have the necessary sense and wisdom to establish that legislation, we will have put an end to the defenselessness of democracy and the active political life it requires in order to prosper will develop in a fruitful and beneficial way, as we all wish."

At the beginning of his speech Graffigna said that "we are progressively and faithfully fulfilling the goals we undertook on 24 March 1976."

Graffigna stated: "Today we can proudly show the world a renewed country where peace, freedom and justice reign." He added: "It is clear for all those who want to see that Argentina is again on its feet, that it is a country that has returned to its tradition and that it is again listened to, respected and admired in the concert of nations."

He noted that "Argentina has returned to its lifestyle. Argentina is again a civilized, hard-working and prosperous society that knows how to enjoy the peaceful and calm atmosphere that has been restored at the expense of great sacrifices, because this is a rare privilege that few nations in the world can enjoy."

Graffigna said: "It is true that we can still hear adverse sectors which, brandishing false flags of human rights--and I say false since it seems that these rights are only valid for a few subversives and not for society as a whole--are trying to block the path of the process that is certain of final success."

He warned that "these sectors should know that we are perfectly aware of their ulterior intentions. These sectors seek in our country, as in others, the premature reestablishment of the forms of democracy which will open possibilities for Marxism and subversion to gain power."

Graffigna said: "This explains, then, the recent pseudodemocratic clamoring which, in addition to its previous achievements, still cherishes the hope of achieving the same result with the national reorganization process."

He noted: "But this time their efforts are doomed to fail, because the process is based on a specific program; because it is a program that is consistent with the feelings, beliefs, and ideals of the Argentine people; and because the armed forces have jointly decided to fulfill it as soon as possible, but taking as long as necessary to remove all the obstacles that are put in its path."

Graffigna said that "the moral, political, economic and legal principles that guide our government are not negotiable. Their purpose and objectives are irrevocable. The armed forces are firmly committed to fulfill them by retaining power as long as necessary, that is, while the national and international situations compel the armed forces to retain power, and while those instituations that will later enable the restoration to Argentina of a republican, representative and federal democracy that is suitable to the reality and demands of the evolution and development of the Argentine people have not been consolidated."

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ANNOUNCE REESTABLISHMENT OF CGT

PY301925 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 6

[Excerpt] The representatives of the three main branches of the labor union movement announced yesterday that they had achieved the unity of the labor movement through the reestablishment of the General Labor Confederation [CGT], although they did not explain how the confederation will function.

The announcement--published on the day before the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the CGT--was made by representatives of the National Labor Commission [CNT], the commission of "the 25" and the commission of "the 20" after a meeting held at the office of the private petroleum workers union.

Their communique says that "the unity of the labor movement has been confirmed, and a commission has been appointed to implement the methods of action and the plan of future tasks to be undertaken by the CGT as the authentic and genuine expression of the Argentine working people."

The communique of the joint commission of the sectors concludes by stating that "on the 50th anniversary of the creation of our labor central, we believe that we have done our duty to all by achieving the goal of unity."

Yesterday's meeting was attended by leaders Carlos Godoy (petroleum workers), Saul Ubaldini (brewers), Osvaldo Borda (rubber workers) and Roberto Digon (tobacco industry employees) for the commission of "the 25", Antonio Baldassini (Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers--FOECYT), Jorge Triaca (plastic industry workers) and Ruben Marcos (metalworkers) for the CNT, and Luis Etohezar (the Fraternity) for "the 20."

GOVERNMENT SAYS TACIT RECOGNITION GIVEN BY UN

PY302157 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 30 Sep (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry stated here today that the fact that the Bolivian permanent delegate to the United Nations, Fernando Ortiz Saenz, presided over the work meeting of the General Assembly last Friday means tacit recognition of the Bolivian military government by the world organization.

BOLIVIA TO ATTEND CARTAGENA AGREEMENT MEETING IN LIMA

PY291901 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that Bolivian Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca Salas will preside over the 30th regular meeting of the Cartagena agreement commission to be held in Lima, Peru 13-16 October. This information definitely discards the possibility of Bolivia's withdrawal from the Andean Pact as announced by President Luis Garcia Meza at the beginning of September.

GARCIA MEZA WARNS OF DRASTIC ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY291759 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 26 Sep (AFP)--President Luis Garcia Meza has warned that his government is preparing for drastic economic measures which may be labeled unpopular, but which do not imply a devaluation of the currency. During a speech delivered today, in Cobija, Pando Department, 850 kilometers north of this capital, Garcia Meza warned that the country's economic situation is critical and that government subsidies for fuels and other products cannot continue.

He said, however, that his government is concerned about improving the basic salary of Bolivians, because if the price of fuel and other oil byproducts is increased, it will affect the cost of transportation thus creating an overall increase in the cost of living, other items such as sugar, flour and other essential products of the family basket are also subsidized by the state.

The chief of state did not give the exact date when the announced economic measures will be implemented.

GOVERNMENT DECREE ON PREPARING DEVELOPMENT PLANS

PY301336 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text of decree-law No 17,609 issued by the government of national reconstruction in La Paz on 17 September 1980]

[Text] Whereas: The armed forces of the nation have taken over the government of the country to head the process of national reconstruction with the basic objectives fixed in the guidelines;

The democratic process which began in 1977 interrupted the implementation of development plans and did social, financial and economic harm to the country;

It is necessary to guarantee national development in accordance with the great basic objectives of national reconstruction through the application of dynamic and permanent regulations;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. Recommendation is made for the preparation of 1981-1990 overall strategic plan within 60 days with the purpose of guiding the process of national reconstruction on the following basis:

I. The creation of a truly democratic and genuinely Bolivian political and institutional system as the basis of national unity.

II. The physical, economic, cultural and spiritual integration of the country.

III. An accelerated, self-sustained, harmonious and balanced economic and social development based on the country's internal potential.

IV. The affirmation of national sovereignty through a drastic reduction of the conditions of dependence and economic vulnerability.

V. The return to the sea through dialogue, peace and rational participation in the Latin American integration process.

Article 2. In line with the strategic objectives of the national reconstruction process, a national emergency plan, urgently required, will be approved within 30 days. This plan will basically include:

I. The reactivation of the nation's productive structure.

II. The stimulus for productivity and the encouragement of national and foreign investments.

III. The control and efficient management of public expenditures, especially with regard to remunerations in public and decentralized enterprises.

IV. The study of foreign financing programs and the conditions for the renegotiation of foreign debt.

V. The rational management of the economy and finance as well as efficiency of public services by establishing an operation control for state enterprises.

VI. The reduction of the deficit in the balance of payments, strict repression of contraband and the adjustment of imports and exports to the nation's productive structure.

VII. The restructuring of taxes and the formulation of a financial program.

VIII. An incentive program for small rural landowners within a realistic agricultural policy.

IX. The increase of employment through the reactivation of the construction and other sectors of economic activity.

X. The implementation of an adequate regulation for supply and commercialization of products to fulfill family needs.

Article 3. The basic objectives, strategy, policies and priorities for the 1981-85 term must be established within 90 days, keeping in mind the basic objectives of the process of national reconstruction.

Article 4. The economic program of Article 3 must consider the basic objective of using massive manual agricultural labor, not only to give impulse to the military-peasant pact but also to increase rural employment in infrastructure and transport.

Article 5. The 1981-85 plan will adopt the strategic regionalization of the country established by decree-law 14,198 of 10 December 1976 to promote balanced national development.

Article 6. The government of national reconstruction will use all its powers to guarantee the enforcement of the 1981-90 plan, the 1981-85 economic and social development plan and the national emergency plan to fulfill the objectives of the process started on 17 July 1980.

The ministers are in charge of implementing and enforcing this decree-law and the armed forces of the nation, through their organic structure, are in charge of watching over the fulfillment of this decree.
Approved at government house in La Paz on 17 September 1980.

NEW LAW ON SALARIES, RIGHT TO WORK TO BE DRAFTED

PY262008 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The government has ordered the drafting of a social program to be enforced within the national reconstruction process. This social program will guarantee the minimum salary, the right to work, more new jobs, and the normal operation of unions and business organizations.

Decree law No 17,610

Whereas:

The national reconstruction process must establish just instutional conditions to achieve the development of labor union activities and to take the necessary precautions to avoid the interference of political parties in union activities;

A social program aimed at the improvement of living conditions and job resources must be established in the country;

Since it is necessary for businessmen and workers to join efforts in the national reconstruction process;

The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. A social program for the national reconstruction process is hereby ordered. This social program will encompass:
A guarantee of a minimum salary,
A guarantee of employment and more new jobs,
A guarantee of social security and proper administrative control,
A guarantee for the education and technical training of workers and their families,
A guarantee of the normal operation of labor union and business organizations,
A guarantee of housing and social centers.

Article 2. A social agreement is established between businessmen and workers of both the private and government sectors on the basis of previous commitments made within the framework of the presently enforced laws.

Article 3. Private enterprises are obliged to maintain their employment level and salaries with the guarantees offered by the government so that they may carry out their normal activities.

The respective ministers are in charge of the exercise and fulfillment of the present decree law.
Issued at government house in La Paz on 17 September 1980.

BRIEFS

OIL AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA--A preliminary agreement has been signed by the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits and the Colombian petroleum enterprise on an exchange of technology and personnel. Further meetings between executives of the two state enterprises will be held in the future, according to the agreement. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY: NO PLANS TO SEND FORCES TO PERSIAN GULF

PY301442 Paris AFP in Spanish 1358 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 30 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Raul Taunay has denied that Brazil is planning to send forces to the Persian Gulf. In answering a question, he stated that contrary to certain press reports, Brazil is not planning any operations of that sort as a consequence of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The spokesman said that certain statements by Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Fonseca have been distorted. According to Taunay, the minister did not say that Brazil is getting ready to send naval forces to the gulf, but only that the Navy is always ready for any necessary action.

Moreover, a Navy Ministry spokesman explained that the mission of the Navy consists only of defending Brazil and not of intervening abroad.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO TRAVEL TO CHILE ON 8 OCT

PY301402 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo will leave for Chile on 8 October. This trip will fall within the framework of rapprochement with all Latin American countries. Otavio Bonfim, spokesman for government house, yesterday made the following statement to Radio Bandeirantes journalist (Carlos Rodriguez).

[Begin Bonfim recording] The trade between Chile and Brazil is clearly favorable to the former because Brazil is one of Chile's main copper buyers. Thus it is obvious that one of the main objectives of the trip will be the signing of several accords allowing Brazil to sell more goods to Chile in order to balance our trade with that country. [end recording]

DEPUTY COMMENTS ON DEMANDS OF STRIKING SUGARCANE WORKERS

PY300239 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Sep 80

[From "The Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] Deputy Fernando Lira, of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, has called the attention of Brazilian officials to the status of 240,000 workers of the Pernambuco state sugarcane plantations who, through their 42 rural unions, have called a strike which is regarded as legal.

Lira said the sugarcane workers are merely demanding a base pay of 6,000 cruzeiros--since the average monthly wage is now 3,500 cruzeiros--and written contracts for thousands of workers who do not have their contractual obligations clearly established.

He also criticized the violence used against the workers at the end of the negotiations and reported the arrest of union leaders (Manuel Santana), (Paulo Santana), (Luiz da Silva) and others, who were wounded during clashes with the police.

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS--Brig Gen Jose Pinto dos Reis yesterday took over as head of the army engineering materials department. Gen Jose Pinto dos Reis has been transferred from the transport department, where he has been replaced by Brig Gen Oswaldo Moniz Oliva. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 6 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CHECKING ON ARGENTINE ARREST OF OFFICERS

PY262027 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry sources reported that information is being gathered regarding the alleged detention of two Chilean military officers in Argentina. The same sources indicated that until now only press reports on this matter are known. According to the newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA of Bahia Blanca, Argentina, two Chilian army officers have been detained in Rio Gallegos for taking pictures on the site where an artillery unit is going to be installed.

Army Communique

PY271637 Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Sep (AFP)--A communique of the Chilean Army issued today stated that the two Chilean military officers who have been arrested for taking pictures of military installations in the southern part of Argentina were carrying out private activities.

The communique indicated that Lt Ismael Aranda Pozo and 2d Lt Ricardo Bravo Carreno, arrested by the Argentine police in Rio Gallegos, left Chile last Saturday and crossed the border through the Coyhaique customs checkpoint to spend their leave in the city of Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina. These officers belong to the Aysen Military Brigade headquartered in Coyhaique, 1,800 km south of Santiago de Chile.

The communique went on to add that this private trip had been duly authorized by the brigade commander and the persons involved crossed the border into Argentina as regular tourists.

News agencies reported today that the lieutenant and the second lieutenant were arrested when taking pictures of the installations which will soon accomodate the 11th Artillery Group of the Argentine army.

The Chilean military communique added that the appropriate queries have been addressed to the Argentine authorities and the army has ordered an investigation.

THREE MORE ARGENTINES ARRESTED FOR PHOTOGRAPHING INSTALLATIONS

PY291511 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1854 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 28 Sep (LATIN)--Three Argentine citizens have been arrested and are being held in the Punta Arenas jail for taking pictures of military installations, officials of the Magellan Region said today. The official report states that the persons arrested are German Ivo Chininger Nardalet and engineers Hugo Callery Busto and R. Monteagudo. The report adds that Chininger Nardalet, an Italian nationalized Argentine, was caught taking pictures of Chilean Air Force installations 20 kilometers from Punta Arenas. The report also states that Callery Busto was caught in possession of a large number of strategic photographs and that Monteagudo was arrested in Puerto Natales taking pictures. Chininger Nardalet and Callery Busto work for the Argentine Lopresti Meatpacking Plant which has a slaughterhouse near Carlos Ibanez Airport in Punta Arenas.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST ARGENTINE DETENTION OF FISHING VESSEL

PY300320 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The Chilean Government will probably submit a protest note to Argentine officials tomorrow on the detention of a Chilean fishing vessel which was detained by the Argentine Navy while sailing toward Punta Arenas for refueling.

Javier Illanes, director general of the Foreign Ministry, has announced that the protest note will be submitted to the Argentine Embassy in our capital.

It was learned that a representative of the company that owns the Mino fishing vessel, which is operated by a joint Spanish-Chilean company, left for Argentina to investigate the incident. The company's representative will contact the captain of the ship and will submit to the Argentine officials a document drafted by the Chilean Navy at the time of the detention of the Mino.

Javier Illanes said that the Foreign Ministry has been concerned about the Mino incident. The vessel was detained last weekend near the coast of the British Falkland Islands. The Mino is operated by the Interfish Joint Company which has 95 percent Spanish capital and 5 percent Chilean.

The Mino obtained permission from Chilean officials to fish in international waters, not in territorial waters of Argentina or of any other country. Quoting the owners of the vessel, Illanes said that it was on the high seas sailing toward Punta Arenas for stocking its cold storage with freon gas. The director of the Foreign Ministry said: Therefore, the owners of the vessel affirmed that the Mino was not fishing at the time of its detention by the Argentine Navy.

INTERNATIONAL COURT REPORTEDLY POSSIBILITY IN BEAGLE DISPUTE

PY251532 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT Sep 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 25 Sep (AFP)--The metropolitan daily EL MERCURIO pointed out today that the possibility of taking the 100-year-old conflict between Chile and Argentina over the Beagle Channel before the International Court of Justice at The Hague is still open. In its Thursday editorial the influential morning daily pointed out that ever since the talks with Argentina started Chile has been offering the government of that country the possibility of going before the above-mentioned court in line with a treaty between the two countries signed at the request of the Argentine Government and in accordance with a model proposed by it. When Chile suggested the mediation of a friendly government, it did so without giving up the possibility of going before the court, and this position was not changed, the daily added.

ENERGY MINISTER CONFIDENT OF CONTINUED OIL SUPPLY

PY252047 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Chilean Mining Minister Carlos Quinones has indicated that Chile has enough fuel to cover its short and medium-term needs. He said that the Chileans can be sure of their supply for an acceptable period. He added that Chile has signed contracts which guarantee supplies until the end of the year, and negotiations to assure the supply during 1981 are underway.

At the same time, he said that local production is being increased, 34 percent of the crude oil which Chile consumes is being produced locally and it is expected that in 1981 local production will surpass 40 percent of the local consumption. This increase will depend, among other things, on domestic needs and international fuel prices.

With regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq the minister said that this war will not seriously affect the worldwide oil supply as long as it does not expand beyond these two countries. He explained that the OPEC countries had agreed to reduce their production by 10 percent as of October, but in view of the current events they were planning to maintain present levels. He said that, therefore, the slight reduction in the worldwide oil supply would not have much effect and is unlikely to affect the price of oil.

OFFICIAL EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ON VENEZUELAN BORDER AGREEMENT

PA301641 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 29 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that Colombia and Venezuela are very close to concluding an agreement that will definitely solve their border dispute.

A bulletin issued by the Office of the Press Secretary of the Presidential Palace points out that the agreement will be ready for the next meeting of the two delegations, scheduled to be held in Caraballeda, Venezuela, on 13 October.

According to the official document, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombia's Ambassador to Washington Jorge Mario Eastman, the Colombian delegation to the negotiations with Venezuela and a Foreign Ministry Advisory Commission met today in this capital.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting Congressman Ricardo Barrios Zuluaga, member of the advisory commission, expressed his optimism and said that Colombia and Venezuela "are on the threshold of an agreement we believe could be definite." The congressman noted: "The only information I am authorized to give the country is that the Colombian commission negotiating the sea borders with the neighboring Republic of Venezuela has provided a detailed report on what has been done until now. This negotiating commission has received full support from the advisory commission because of the successful negotiations which have led to the threshold of an agreement we believe could be definitely concluded at the meeting to take place on 13 October in the City of Caraballeda, Venezuela."

Finally, Barrios Zuluaga noted that "the Colombian position, adroitly presented by our commission, also has the unanimous support and the trust of the advisory commission and the backing of the president of the republic and of his foreign minister."

It should be recalled that the border dispute began 15 years ago and involves potentially oil rich areas of the Gulf of Venezuela. Neither Barrios nor any other member of the commissions gave any details regarding the agreement. However they noted that they hope to be able to go to Santa Marta, Colombia, the city which on 17 December will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar, with either a definite agreement, or with one ready to be signed by the heads of state of Venezuela and Colombia and witnessed by the other Andean Pact heads of state.

M-19 MEMBERS REPORTEDLY SEEK ASYLUM IN MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA301428 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--The Mexican Embassy in Bogota has remained absolutely silent in regard to the alleged asylum request by two members of the 19 April Movement [M-19]. According to circles close to the Foreign Ministry, a couple managed to enter the embassy yesterday and ask for political asylum. The sources insisted that the couple belongs to the M-19 but the report could not be confirmed in view of the strict silence maintained by Mexican Embassy officials.

Embassy Denies Asylum Requested

PA010313 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0057 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (LATIN)--The Mexican Embassy in Bogota today denied that two guerrillas of the 19 April Movement (M-19) had requested asylum in that diplomatic mission. "Nobody has requested asylum," Carlos Tirado Olvera, embassy counselor, has stated. The newspaper EL TIEMPO reported today that a young couple had arrived at the embassy offices yesterday in search of asylum, but gave no further details.

DEFENSE MINISTER BLAMES FARC GUERRILLAS FOR PROBLEMS IN EL PATO

PA010418 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] National Defense Minister General Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva blamed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] for the anguishing situation existing among the settlers of El Pato Region in El Huila Department. Speaking tonight at the Senate in a debate initiated by Senators Olga Luke de Ospina and Julio Bahamon, Camacho Leyva said that El Pato region had been selected by the FARC guerrillas for retraining and rest, as well as for launching attacks from there. Camacho Leyva said that military operations in this region were for the purpose of restoring law and order and to reassure the settlers in the region.

INTELLIGENCE UNITS CAPTURE TOP M-19 FEMALE GUERRILLA

PA281448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0815 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 28 Sep (EFE)--A top official of the 19 April Movement [M-19] was captured by military intelligence units during an operation in which the woman fired at the patrol in the outskirts of Bogota. The woman is Ariela Osorio Duque. According to the authorities, she was a member of the group which attacked the newspaper EL CALENO in Cali last year and participated in the building of a people's jail in the same city.

Although the authorities did not reveal where the woman was arrested, it was reported that several automatic weapons, pistols and ammunitions were found there. A military spokesman told EFE that Osorio Duque, better known as "Mariela," lived with Antonio Navarro Wolf, another top leader of the M-19. He was captured early this week along with other M-19 regional leaders who had fled from Tocaima where the army thwarted a guerrilla summit meeting.

The military intelligence service arrested 54 alleged M-19 members during the week. They are being interrogated by Bogota units. Four managers of the Potosi resort, in Tocaima, in central Colombia, were released yesterday after the military court confirmed that they were not involved in the thwarted M-19 summit.

F-2 ARRESTS ELN MEMBERS, INCLUDING TWO SENTENCED IN ABSENTIA

PA302123 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Medellin--Three members of the self-styled National Liberation Army [ELN] were arrested at dawn today by members of the F-2 intelligence group in Antioquia Department. They were caught painting ELN slogans at various places in Medellin. Those arrested, who were turned over to military authorities attached to the 4th Brigade, were identified as Freddy de Jesus Lopera Lopez, Libardo Antonio Gil Martinez and Nelson Roberto Plaza Nino. Gil and Plaza had previously been tried in absentia by a 4th Brigade military court and sentenced to 6 months in jail for subversion. After their links with the rebel group and their identity had been determined, the prisoners were turned over to the military authorities.

FOURTH POLITICAL LEADER KILLED IN TRUJILLO

PA282108 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1336 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Cali (Colombia), 28 Sep (EFE)--Teofilo Moreno, a Colombian political leader, was shot to death today as he was on his way to Trujillo to visit his ranch. Moreno was the top Conservative Party leader in Trujillo and he was ambushed by unidentified individuals who shot him four times. The police said they do not know the reason for the killing. Three political leaders of this region have been killed in obscure circumstances in this past month.

FARC HOLDS EDUCATION OFFICIAL HOSTAGE FOR 12 HOURS

PA261825 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] [Place-name indistinct]--Ivan Gonzalez, secretary of education of El Sapo, was held hostage for 12 hours by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. According to reports, several FARC members held Gonzalez hostage and interrogated him about the [word indistinct] policy in that part of the country. After his release, the official said that the rebels had told him that they have planned big and significant operations (?in the area).

FARC RAIDS EASTERN PLAINS, TAKES FARMER HOSTAGE

PA302119 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Villanvicencio--The eastern plains have been raided by approximately 30 heavily armed men linked to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], which has its base of operations in national territories [as heard] and Meta Department, the general police directorate has reported. The rebels, who stayed in the town of Lejania, seized a farm owned by Marco Antonio Barreto and took a considerable amount of food and various medicines, the report adds. The guerrillas took farm owner Barreto as a hostage when they fled. Police patrols have been dispatched from various operation centers to press the search for the insurgents. The FARC members, who were dressed in olive drab and carried automatic weapons exlcusively used by the armed forces, left a large amount of FARC propaganda material and slogans in the area.

FPL, ELN STAGE PROPAGANDA EVENTS IN BUCARAMANGA, MEDELLIN

PA280146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Sep (AFP)--Two propaganda operations by urban guerrillas were staged in the past few hours in two Colombian cities, police reported here. In northwestern Medellin six members of the Maoist People's Liberation Army (EPL) today occupied a naval district office for several minutes and scattered propaganda leaflets, snatching the gun from the guard before escaping. In Bucaramanga, in the eastern part of the country, a propaganda bomb exploded in a downtown building, strewing leaflets but doing no damage. The leaflets announced the creation of a new front of the Castroite Army of National Liberation (ELN) in the region. There are no injuries or arrests in either case, sources added.

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED IN CUNDINAMARCA

PA261712 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--Scores of firearms were seized on a ranch located about 10 km from San Juan de Rio Seco municipality, in Cundinmarca. The arsenal, which consisted of rifles, sub-machineguns, pistols, carbines, revolvers, explosives and large amounts of ammunition, was found in the place known as El Jordan, in the same area. Three old men, who were in charge of the place and of the weapons, were turned over to the military authorities. It is not yet known whether the matter is connected to the subversive groups or to the drug rings.

BRIEFS

INCREASED OIL EXPENDITURES--Bogota, 27 Sep (AFP)--Jose Fernando Isaza, president of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, reported here tonight that Colombia will be forced to increase by $40 million a year its expenditures for the purchase of petroleum due to the international oil price increases. He said this increase is a result of the Iranian-Iraqi war. The government is currently studying an increase in the domestic price of fuels which will probably be announced next week. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 28 Sep 80 PA]

OPEC FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

PA010010 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The OPEC finance ministers meeting, which was scheduled to be held in this capital on 6 and 7 October, has been indefinitely postponed, due to the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. This was requested by delegations of the two countries at war which are attending the World Bank and IMF meeting in Washington. The following are statements to the nation made by economist Estuardo Salazar, Finance Ministry technical assistant secretary, during an interview by our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Question] What are the reasons for postponing this meeting?

[Answer] The Iraqi delegation requested a postponement of the finance ministers meeting in Quito due to the situation known to the world. There was another similar petition by the Iranian delegation. Inasmuch as the OPEC finance ministers are attending a meeting of the World Bank and of the IMF, they met this morning and decided to postpone indefinitely the meeting which was to be held in Quito. Nevertheless, the most urgent issues which were going to be discussed here in Quito will possibly be discussed in Vienna during a special meeting. The OPEC finance ministers meeting in Washington was presided over by Rodrigo Paz, as vice president of the Ministerial Council of the OPEC fund, in the absence of the Algerian finance minister, who is the president of the OPEC fund.

[Question] Does the indefinite postponment of the meeting imply that OPEC's unity is being shattered as result of the conflict between Iran and Iraq?

[Answer] I do not think so. What they have asked for is simply a postponment of the meeting. Their real interest is to continue acting as a group and to maintain OPEC's united policy.

[Question] Will this meeting be held in Quito when it is scheduled again?

[Answer] Yes, in principle it has been agreed that some of the subjects will be discussed in Vienna and the others at a future meeting in Quito, which could possibly take place during the first months of next year.

[Question] Finally, we would like to know if the other countries who were going to attend the meeting have already been informed of this decision?

[Answer] It was precisely OPEC's finance ministers who made the decision so they are already informed of it. [end recording]

CEPE MANAGER PREDICTS OIL PRICE INCREASE TO $40 PER BARREL

PA250155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0120 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Quito, 24 Sep (EFE)--The price per barrel of oil will increase to at least $40 as of November, Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) predicted today. The ranking official believes the decisions adopted by the recent OPEC ministers meeting held in Vienna and the Iran-Iraq conflict will determine the increase. The multinational companies take advantage of these circumstances, Carvajal noted in statements to the evening newspaper LA RAZON, admitting that Ecuador, a modest OPEC member, will also benefit from them. Meanwhile, CArvajal dismissed the possibility of sentimental reasons being behind a sudden interest shown by the U.S. company Texaco, which works as a partner with CEPE, to normalize its exports. During recent weeks, Texaco had refused to export its share of the crude produced and tried to cancel a former debt with the Ecuadorean state for excess exports made in 1977. Its refusal was due to the price drop in the international market. According to Carvajal, Texaco's sole interest is to benefit from the new market circumstances caused by the Arab conflict. Ecuador produces some 200,000 barrels daily and exports approximately 100,000 daily.

OPPOSITION POLITICAL LEADER LAINO REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PY302311 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Domingo Laino, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, was detained this afternoon. This report was given by some members of his party who said that the reasons for his arrest are not yet known.

FEBRERISTA REVOLUTIONARY PARTY PRESIDENT DIES IN URUGUAY

PY301426 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Excerpt] Carlos Caballero Gatti, president of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, PRF, died last night in Punta del Este, Uruguay, from a heart attack. His body will be brought to our capital and is expected to arrive at 1100. The funeral will be held at PRF headquarters.

ARGENTINE LAWYER PROTESTS DETENTION IN PARAGUAY

PY301906 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (EFE)--Argentine lawyer Raul Pinero has asked that "it be demanded that Paraguayan officials immediately stop measures harmful to the honor of Argentines."

The lawyer--who returned from Oslo, Norway, where he represented the Argentine Lawyers Federation during the meeting of the International Union of Lawyers--said that he was detained for 48 hours in Asuncion, Paraguay, when his airplane made a stopover en route from Miami.

The detention--reported by Pineiro in Resistencia, 1,017 kilometers north of Buenos Aires--was the result of the controls being carried out in Paraguay in an effort to find the murderers of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

ARGENTINE CITIZEN REPORTS ILL-TREATMENT BY POLICE

PY301939 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpts] An Argentine citizen, who identified himself to this newspaper, described the aggravations he experienced with 50 other people of different nationalities in the investigations police department, where he was detained for 48 hours "for an identity check" during the investigations to find the murderers of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Our informant said that he was detained on the night of 22 September and released on the 24th, also at night. He said: We were all in a room of about 25 to 28 square meters, all standing up without a place to rest. To sleep we took turns reclining against the wall. There was only one toilet, but it was clogged. He said that a state of great fear prevailed, due to the psychological torture they were experiencing.

The Argentine citizen said that this wicked situation, at times even tragic, could have been easily avoided by verifying the identity of the persons, without the need to jail anyone or apply psychological torture or physical ill-treatment. He added that when he entered the jail on 22 September there were 50 persons, and that when he left on 24 September there were 90 persons.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ALADI MEETING--A national delegation has left for Montevideo to meet with ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] officials to discuss prior agreements signed by Paraguay with LAFTA and their transfer to ALADI. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 10 PY]

ENERGY MINISTER ANNOUNCES NO RISE IN PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

PA302309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Caracasm 30 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said here today that his country will not increase its petroleum production by 300,000 barrels a day, in order to compensate for a possible deficit caused by the Iran-Iraq conflict. The minister said that at the recent OPEC meeting in Vienna, a gentleman's agreement had been reached, at the request of Ecuador and Gabon, to reduce production by 10 percent, because a surplus in the market had forced prices down. However, he added that in view of the existing circumstances, this agreement must be reviewed at the London meeting on 18 October, because the Iran-Iraq conflict had reduced the existing supply by 4 million barrels a day.

Calderon Berti said "it was premature to speak of price increases." He recalled that it was agreed in Vienna to freeze prices until December, but he admitted that, "it would be unrealistic to think that this conflict will not affect OPEC." He said that "some signs of panic have been noticed" on the international market, and that this became evident in the increase of spot market purchases. He added that the panic, "may have unpredictable consequences, especially among industrialized countries." In conclusion he revealed that Venezuela's offer to mediate between Iran and Iraq was not accepted by these countries.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORTER'S CHARGES ON ACQUITTAL OF CUBANS

PA300252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2135 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 29 Sep (EFE)--Remberto Uzcategui, director of the Venezuelan Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services [DISIP] said that newswoman Alicia Herrera, who made serious charges in Mexico against the Venezuela Government, is a "Cuban spy." The newswoman, who disappeared mysteriously from Venezuela 5 months ago together with her husband, said in a news conference in Mexico City that "the Venezuelan Government pardoned the men responsible for the bombing of a Cuban plane in Barbados, even though it knew they were guilty." Herrera had directed the magazine PAGINAS and was directing the magazine KENA when she disappeared.

The newswoman's statements were made shortly after a court-martial in Caracas released the four men charged with having dynamited a "Cubana de Aviacion" aircraft on 6 October 1976. Seventy-six persons died in this terrorist attack.

According to the newswoman, two of the accused, the Cubans Orlando Bosch and Luis Posasas, had admitted to her that they had been the instigators of the sabotage. She also claimed that the other two, the Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo placed the bomb aboard the aircraft. The newswoman based her statements on her recent visits to the four men in prison. She claims to have "won their trust." She added in her press conference that "the Venezuelan Government had, according to the accused, promised to release them through legal channels and had even paid them a salary." Alicia Herrera said that the salary was paid the men through a DISIP agent.

Police Director Remberto Uzcategui told newsmen today, in a hasty news conference called at the Interior Ministry, that Alicia Herrera was a "Cuban spy." Uzcategui denied that the DISIP paid the accused a salary and said that the actions of the newswoman will be analyzed to determine if they include the crime of treason against the country. Alicia Herrera's news conference held Saturday in Mexico City was her first public appearance since she disappeared in Caracas.

Yesterday, the Venezuelan Government rejected Fidel Castro's statements as "false, disrespectful and unacceptable," but Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar has said that Cuba will have the last word.

EL SALVADOR

FDR DENIES REPORT OF IMPENDING RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

PA301931 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The 10 hostages at the OAS offices in San Salvador will remain captive at least 3 more days, it was learned today, since the special OAS ambassador has left the country and will return Friday. The 10 hostages entered their 14th day in captivity today following the seizure of the OAS offices on Wednesday, 17 September, by some 30 opposition leftists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

FDR spokesmen told ACAN-EFE today that a report carried by international news agencies that the OAS offices would be vacated today is false. "Negotiations will resume Friday when (OAS delegate) Alberto Salem returns to the country," the spokesmen said. According to them, the government has asked Salem for 48 hours to respond to the FDR's demands. The FDR spokesmen said this was a new government ploy to continue stalling the negotiations.

The FDR has demanded that the government release some 60 political prisoners and provide information of the whereabouts of over 300 people arrested by previous administrations. Other demands involve and end to repression as well as the lifting of the states of seige and national emergency in effect in this Central American country.

The FDR said Salem has assured them that the government would not try to attack the occupied offices during his absence.

REVOLUTIONARIES CLAIM 250 U.S. ADVISORS HELP JUNTA

PA010240 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 P 2

[Excerpt] San Jose--BARRICADA--Salvadoran revolutionaries revealed yesterday in this capital that 250 U.S. military advisers are now directing the most important counterinsurgency operations in El Salvador. The revolutionaries also said that the U.S. authorities have placed a security cordon around El Salvador and for this purpose they have used Honduran and Guatemalan territory and employed military officers from other countries.

The above statements were made by attorney Luis Alonso Posada and Father Benito Tovar, who are in this city as representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador to promote the solidarity of the Costa Rican people with the aspirations of the Salvadoran revolutionaries. They noted that the People's Liberation Army of El Salvador has more than 100,000 fighters from all the political and philosophical tendencies.

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS 60 BODIES FOUND OVER WEEKEND

PA301454 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] It has been reported that the bodies of 60 alleged opponents of the military-Christian Democratic junta were found in El Salvador over the weekend. There are also reports of a communications outage with the regions of Arcatao and Las Vueltas, 75 km north of San Salvador, where paramilitary groups have killed dozens of peasants in the past few days.

Radio station reports indicate that 16 people were killed in San Salvador on Saturday and Sunday by paramilitary groups in the service of the ruling junta. In San Miguel, 136 km east of the capital, 13 youths, allegedly opponents of the regime, were killed by the repressive forces. In the same city, members of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate set off powerful dynamite charges in a bottling plant owned by one of the 14 families which controls the country. The bodies of seven youths were found on a road in western El Salvador. In Apopa, 15 km north of San Salvador, the bodies of three cooperative members were found.

It has also been reported that five unidentified individuals were killed during the holdup of a bank in Chalchualpa, 78 km southwest of San Salvador. Reports indicate that six individuals who held up the bank exchanged shots with the police before fleeing.

Reports from San Salvador indicate that efforts to obtain communication with the towns of Arcatao and Las Vueltas have been useless so far since authorities are preventing newsmen from entering the area which they have declared a zone of operations. Last week, Honduran church spokesmen reported that the Salvadoran Air Force had bombed that area where thousands of peasants have taken refuge.

PRODUCTIVE ALLIANCE SUGGESTS WAYS TO ACHIEVE PEACE

PA281342 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 12

[Paid advertisement with proclamation by Salvadoran Productive Alliance--25 Sep 80]

[Text] The Productive Alliance [Alianza Productiva] which unites large sectors involved in agricultural, industrial, commercial activities and services, as well as professionals, employees, technical personnel and workers in general, has been increasingly concerned over the fact that violence has swept the country with its ensuing destruction, bloodshed, sorrow and death.

Instead of finding ways to reach an understanding, some political parties and other conflicting groups, have polarized and radicalized their stands to achieve thier objectives, mindless of the toll of many Salvadorans of all ages and social status lost in the most irrational bloodshed in our country's history.

Instead of reactivating the economy and making it grow at a steady pace so wealth can be generated and distributed democratically, the economy is experiencing a crisis in which the productive sectors are trying just to keep the job sites going.

In this chaos all conscientious national sectors have realized that, as the episcopal conference has put it, "the armed forces must use weapons to abide by the constitutional mandate to keep public order and ensure the citizens' rights" (LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 September 80). Our organizations support this view and want to fully support our armed forces so long as they stay within the law.

Promising young people, workers and peasants have been caught up in the escalation of violence. Marxist agitators have gotten them involved in the struggle against the national institutions in various ways, taking advantage of their lack of experience, their economic needs or their idealism. Many have realized that they are being used as tools to carry out criminal or destructive activities against their fellow human beings and against their country. The productive alliance believes that these people have to be offered a peaceful way of incorporating themselves to the noble task of rebuilding the nation with peace and freedom.

As the concern over violence grows, the people are growing uneasy in their awareness that the de facto regime is prolonging its rule without any government hint that the necessary steps will be taken to return to consitutional rule. As the Judicial Studies Center has publicly stated (EL DIARIO DE HOY 17 September 80), laws "rife with vices, inconsistenies and even contradictions" have been enacted in an improvised way. These affect key aspects of our economic and social life. The institutional vacuum we are experiencing has been used by several foreign influences to try to impose certain political structures in our country regardless of the will or the peculiarities of the Salvadoran people.

For the foregoing reasons, the Productive Alliance thinks it is necessary to make a clear proposal so all Salvadorans can recover the peace we so long for and return to a de jure regime, since reason and the spirit of solidarity should always prevail over the interests of any groups of organizations. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we submit the following proposal to the Salvadoran people, the government and the political, religious, social and union organizations:

1. That the government decree amnesty so those who have taken the route to violence can lay down their weapons and iron out their political differences in a peaceful way. This amnesty should be decreed for all Salvadorans who accept the democratic process, abide by the law and accept the armed forces as the only legal institution that can enforce public order with the means available to it.

Amnesty would seek to cover all those who want to stop their subversive activities within a set deadline but it would not cover those who are guilty of committing common crimes disguised as political activities.

2. That a democratization process be instituted as soon as possible indicating the government's intention to return to constitutional rule. We suggest that citizens who can guarantee that the electoral process will be impartial, free and honest be appointed to the central election council. We also suggest that a deadline be set for all political organizations to decide how to participate in this process, legalizing their status according to procedures to be set forth.

3. That the government refrain from enacting laws on key economic and social issues without consulting the views of the Salvadoran people. It will also have to try to effectively implement the reforms already decreed for the benefit of the large majority by issuing the necessary bylaws.

In instititutionalizing the political, economic and social life or spelling out any change or modification in it, the will of the people should be sounded out through an election for a national constituent assembly. The Productive Alliance suggests that a date be set for holding that election as soon as possible.

4. The social, unionized, political and other sectors should unite to give full force to the principle of people's self-determination so Salvadorans can solve our problems without foreign intervention.

The Productive Alliance discloses the foregoing proposals with the constructive intent of trying to recover the climate of peace and tranquillity within a de jure state which is what all Salvadorans of good will want.

[Signed] Salvadoran Productive Alliance

PDC Reaction

PA292317 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Elections for a constituent assembly or the presidency are not an immediate solution, said a spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] who was questioned in this regard.

The spokesman said that those who are presently demanding immediate elections, such as the businessmen of the Productive Alliance, for many years permitted the actions of past regimes with which they openly plotted to prevent a triumph of the people.

The PDC spokesman said emphatically that no members of the Productive Alliance can assume for himself the right to speak in the name of the people, whose rights the businessmen have always denied.

FDR SEEKS DISAPPROVAL OF IDB LOAN TO GOVERNMENT

PA261445 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1605 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, has asked the Inter-American Development Bank not to grant a $150 million loan to the Salvadoran Government.

The FDR request was supported by a document drafted by the Independent Movement of Salvadoran Public Accountants, an FDR member organization. According to the FDR, the granting of the loan under the present conditions in the country would violate sound management principles. Besides, the FDR adds, there are no guarantees that the money would be used properly or that the programs for which the loan is being requested would be feasible or beneficial.

Finally, the FDR says that after the victory, its government will be the one guaranteeing and recognizing all debts contracted by that institution.

The FDR petition was addressed to Antonio Ortiz Mena, IDB president, in Washington, D.C.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY--San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today announced that the Italian Government has granted its approval for the appointment of Ivo Priamo Alvarenga as the new Salvadoran ambassador to Italy. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0426 GMT 24 Sep 80 PA]

GUATEMALA

POLICE REPORT 12 DEATHS IN LAST 24 HOURS

PA010029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan police today reported that 12 persons were murdered during the last 24 hours. One of the victims was businessman Hector Pinto, 35, who was machinegunned downtown this morning by unidentified men. Another victim, who has not been identified, was shot along the highway to the municipality of San Raimundo.

The police report adds that men with machineguns opened fire last night at a group of pedestrians in La Nethania District, killing three young people and wounding three others.

Army 2d Lt Domingo Sosa Castaneda was shot to death by unknown men in Izabal Department. The body of Carlos Ovidio Garcia, 22, was found in Salca, Baja Verapaz Department, under some posters of the clandestine communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT).

The bullet-riddled body of Sarbelio Maldonado, 24, was found along a rural road. It showed signs of torture.

In Jutiapa Department Noe Sura, 45, was shot to death by unknown men who took away his truck loaded with soap from El Salvador.

Unidentified men killed Roberto Mendez Chavez in the village of Quebrada Honda, Jalapa Department.

An unidentified man was killed in El Palmar, Quezaltenango Department and a woman in Salama, Baja Verapaz Department.

AUTHORITIES IMPLEMENT COFFEE DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES

PA301607 Guatemala City Radio Mundial Network in Spanish 1419 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Guatemalan authorities have ordered three measures carried out immediately to prevent the coffee rust disease from spreading from El Salvador into Guatemala, Jorge Anibal Escobedo, an official of the Agriculture Ministry's Forest Sanitation Department, reported. These measures are: More vigilance at control posts along the border; inspection of coffee plantations next to Salvadoran plantations and copper [sulfate] fumigation in coordination with the national coffee association before the harvest period begins. This is to prevent possible contamination from Salvadoran workers who will be coming to Guatemala to work on the coffee plantations. Man is thought to be main carrier of the disease from one plantation to another.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEDIATION, OTHER ISSUES

PA302340 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra announced yesterday that on 10 November, when the mediation efforts of Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero come to an end, it will be known whether or not a peace treaty will be signed by Honduras and El Salvador. The official said that he met recently in Washington with his Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena, with whom he discussed the presence in Honduras of Salvadorans fleeing from the serious sociopolitical situation existing in their country.

In addition, the two foreign ministers reached an agreement regarding the remaining meetings to be held before beginning the oral phase in Lima, Peru.

Col Cesar Elvir Sierra will leave for Lima on 2 October where the technical committees and the foreign ministers of the two countries will meet in the presence of the mediator. The talks to be held in the course of that phase will culminate in late November. The mediator will make his recommendations, which will not be binding on either party, and the two governments will decide whether or not they will sign a general peace treaty.

The two governments both have good intentions regarding the signing of a peace treaty to resolve the situation existing between their two countries, which have not maintained relations since July 1969, when there was a 100-hour war between them with tragic results for both. However, so far, it is (?only) a possibility that the two countries will decide to sign the treaty. However, there is a willingness to do so.

The foreign minister also announced that at present consultations are underway regarding the possible meeting of Central American foreign ministers expected to take place this year. It is not yet known where the foreign ministers will meet because although Managua was the initial choice there may be a change.

The foreign minister indicated that the U.S. Government has already been asked to approve the new ambassador to Washington, but no names could be given since diplomatic rules accord to every country the right to reject proposed ambassadors.

MINISTER SEES DIFFICULTIES IN TRADE WITH NICARAGUA

PA302346 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0245 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon has announced that difficulties in trade relations with Nicaragua have arisen because of the restrictive measures imposed by the Sandinist government on products described as luxury items.

Mondragon returned to the capital from Mexico on Friday. He was immediately briefed by his closest aides on the pressure which local industrialists are beginning to exert to have this impasse settled at the highest level.

A few days before leaving for Mexico, Mondragon was informed of the concern of the National Association of Industrialists, but during his absence, Economy Ministry officials announced that trade relations with Nicaragua were not impaired.

The Honduran minister said that this serious problem will also place Nicaraguan in confrontation with Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica because their trade relations are governed by the rules provided by the General Integration Treaty.

He added that Honduras is particularly being hurt because of the restrictions on its exports of shirts, pasta, shoes and other products that the Sandinist authorities consider to be luxury items.

PEASANTS ASSOCIATION CHOOSES NEW PRESIDENT

PA301538 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Peasant leader Julian Mendez, currently an Innovation and Unity Party deputy in the National Constituent Assembly, has been elected president of the Peasants National Association during its ninth annual convention in Choleuteca. He received 399 votes and his closest opponent, Reyes Rodriguez Arevalo, president for the past 10 years, got 106 votes. There were eight abstentions.

The convention was held in a calm atmosphere. Aristides Mejia Castro, labor and social welfare secretary, delivered a speech of profound social significance. He asked the peasants to shun violence, selfishness and personal interests and opt for peace, constructive work and the serious and honest pursuit of unity within the association.

The labor secretary told the peasants that the current historic situation in which our country is an oasis of peace leads us to say that we can forge ahead only through the tripartite efforts of the government, management and workers.

NICARAGUA

BLUEFIELDS RESIDENTS PROTEST PRESENCE OF FOREIGN ADVISORS

Riots Ensue

PA301924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (AFP)--Government junta member Rafael Cordova said today that riots broke out in the city of Bluefields, 500 km southeast of Managua. Cordova said that the presence of Somozist infiltrators could have contributed to the situation.

The city was left completely without communications at 1100 when all the flights to Bluefields were suspended. The Sandinist army has been forced to send reinforcements to the city.

The incidents, which started 3 days ago apparently to protest the presence of foreign advisers--particularly Cuban and Soviet advisers in the fishery and health areas--have intensified and the city was isolated from the rest of the country today.

Bluefields, on the Atlantic Coast, with a black population of Caribbean culture who speak a dialect heavily influenced by English, has traditionally been forgotten by previous governments. Bluefields is linked with the rest of the country solely by river and air since there are no roads leading to the port.

The city of about 15,000 was totally isolated today when the demonstrators prevented the ship connecting it to the heart of the nation from leaving, impeded airport landings and occupied public office buildings.

Cordova said that the situation might trigger "an appropriate reaction from the government" and revealed that militiamen have been deployed to reinforce the city forces. The reinforcements had to fly to Puerto Cabezas, north of Bluefields. From there they will set out for the port by boat.

Labor activities are at a standstill. Meanwhile, for the third consecutive day the demonstrators demanded the expulsion of the foreign advisors who have been working in the city.

There are Cuban doctors working at the Bluefields Hospital while dozens of teachers are helping in the literacy tasks in the area where there are many inhabitants who do not speak Spanish.

There were reports that four persons were arrested. However, they were apparently released shortly thereafter.

Colombian Involvement Hinted

PA010142 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (AFP)--Nicaraguan Government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas said here that the Colombian Government could be involved in today's civil disobedience outbreak in the port of Bluefields on the Atlantic coast. Cordova recalled tht "Colombia has been giving asylum to persons displeased with the revolutionary regime who have reached Colombian territory through Corn Island, located off Bluefields, and other parts of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coastline."

Nicaragua has claimed two islands and three cays located in that Atlantic region. This has caused a coolness between the two nations.

Today, the demonstrators seized public buildings in Bluefields, 500 km east of Managua, and halted river and air traffic with the capital, thereby isolating the region from the rest of the country. All shops and the four main fishing companies controlled by the government closed their doors. The crowds even compelled the closing of the Atlantic Coast Ministry headed by Comdr William Ramirez. This ministry was created by the Sandinist government to attend the affairs of this, previously neglected Nicaraguan region.

The demonstrators asked for the immediate departure of Cuban teachers and doctors, as well as of the two Soviet technicians who head the government's fishing industry in this port.

Cordova said that "the central government cannot tolerate this incipient rebellion in which, he said, Somozists could be involved and is taking the pertinent steps to restore order." With regard to this, Cordova reiterated that "these movement might also be instigated by Somozists and natives of the Atlantic coast who still have a hankering for British colonialism."

In the past century, the British Crown dominated the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, inhabited mostly by blacks and by the indigenous Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians. The British governor of Jamaica controlled the region through a puppet Indian king who became known as "the king of the flies." The coast was reintegrated at the turn of the century to national territory by Nicaraguan patriot Rigoberto Cabezas. Under the half-century dictatorship of the Somoza family, however, it was abandoned to poverty and was under the control of foreign companies which, among other things, exploited the region's gold mines.

The Sandinist revolution has tried to integrate the Atlantic coast into the rest of the nation, both culturally and economically and in the first 14 months of revolutionary government, it has been linked by telephone and integrated to the state television system, services which it lacked in the past. But the Costenos [coastal inhabitants], as they are known in the Pacific region, continue to be very regionalist and refer to the other inhabitants of Nicaragua, principally the white persons and mestizos, as "the Spaniards."

On many occasions in years past, some coastal leaders have hinted that the Atlantic coast is a totally different region which cannot operate as a part of the rest of Nicaragua. This feeling could be exploited now both by Somozist groups as well as by Colombia in its border dispute with Nicaragua, according to Cordova's statements.

The pretext of the revolt has been the presence of foreign technicians, particularly Cubans and Soviets in the zone, proclaimed by the Sandinist government as "the awakening giant." The opposition members have displayed slogans during the demonstrations replying with irony to that slogan with "The Atlantic coast, a giant which has awakened."

Anti-Cuban Demonstrations Staged

PA010157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Groups who identified themselves as "anti-Cubans" and "anticommunists" staged street demonstrations today in Bluefields, an important city on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. According to information learned today in this capital, the demonstrators claim that the demonstrations are against Cuban teachers and Cuban internationalist doctors.

A smaller demonstration was staged last Sunday, but today the groups managed to create a climate of tension in the city of Bluefields. The police in the city have adopted the pertinent measures to prevent disorders or any incident.

The newspaper BARRICADA of Managua, official organ of the FSLN, reports today that a group of demonstrators occupied the municipal palace of Bluefields demanding the presence of a member of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction. The report adds that religious leaders took part in the demonstration as did "other persons and sectors of the population who were dragged into it by the confusion." The reports also indicate that some demonstrations have also thrown stones at the houses lodging Cuban internationalists.

Media Restraint Urged

PA010435 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Official communique issued in Managua on 30 September]

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, based on article 1 of article 511, approved on 10 September and published in official gazette No 213 on 17 September, hereby urges the communications media to refrain from publishing information regarding the recent events in the city of Bluefields, unless the veracity of such reports has been reliably confirmed beforehand by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction or the Ministries of the Interior or Defense.

The Government of National Reconstruction will keep the Nicaraguan people informed about the development of those events.

[Signed] Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, director of information and the press of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

SOMOZA'S SON, AIDES CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

PA301548 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 29 Sep (AFP)--A son and 11 close aides of recently assassinated former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle were charged here today with having criminally misappropriated $50 million in a business deal with the Spanish Government in 1973.

The 12 people accused, including Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, were summoned by Managua Criminal Judge Alfonso Davila to reply to charges of theft, fraud misappropriation of public funds, embezzlement and conspiracy to commit crimes.

The accusation is part of the recent local legal process in Justice Ministry efforts to extradite Somoza Portocarrero and to recover the fortune left by his father who was assassinated in the Paraguayan capital on 17 September.

The most prominent aides of the former Nicaraguan president who have been called to appear before the court include Luis Debayle, Somoza Debayle's uncle; Byron Garcia, business agent of the Somoza family; Adonis Porras, former chief of the presidential guards, and former Development Minister Luis Valle.

The accusation also mentioned Spaniard Carlos Ramil as the contact of the Somozists and the Spanish Government which in 1973 granted the Nicaraguan regime a large credit for the purchase of construction materials. The credit was to help reconstruct Managua which had been destroyed by the 23 December 1973 earthquake.

Criminal prosecutor Alberto Gamez said today that he plans to prove that Col Somoza Portocarrero stole $6 million in illegal commissions. Gamez said that the other officials also stole huge sums of state money when they made deals with private Spanish firms.

Defendants Named

PA301906 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Various charges have been pressed against 12 Somozists before the first criminal court judge in the famous "Spanish package" case. The accused include Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, "El Chiguin," and Luis Pallais Debayle. Here is first court judge Dr Alfonso Davila Barboza to explain the reports:

[Begin recording] They have been charged with theft, (?extortion), embezzlement and a number of other serious crimes. The accused are Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Jaoquin Sacasa Gomez, Benjamin Elizondo Aviles, Medardo Perez Palma, Leon Debayle Larios, Byron Garcia, Guillermo Cano, Carlos (Ramil y) Astorga, Adonis Porras, Mario Arturo Acosta, Luis (B.) Olivares and (Arnel) Gonzales.

After studying the case, I ordered the secretary to press charges and then ordered the provisional arrest of the people I have mentioned. The prosecutor ordered that the warrants be sent to the police. The warrants were sent to Commander Schmidt and, since the accused are not in Nicaragua, he was asked to prepare a document so stating. He has done so.

I am waiting for the response of the [words indistinct] to see what it says and so establish a number of future procedures. Concerning the charges made by (Game Ortega), I can tell you that the total sum involved is $50 million. That is a sizeable figure and the documents which I will study tomorrow and which I hope will be published will show how these people bargained with the honest toil of the Nicaraguans and how they created bogus companies to wring money out of the people.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] For now, yes, but I have received news from the prosecutors that there are other documents which will be forwarded to other courts. This is what I have received so far. I can tell you that charges are also going to be pressed against Luis Pallais Debayle, former NOVEDADES director.

NEMEN NADER BECOMES HEAD OF ANTI-SANDINIST OPPOSITION

PA302202 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Sep 80 pp 2, 63

[Text] The Nicaraguan Liberal and Conservative Parties and the Revolutionary Front [Frente Revolucionario--Frenica] have joined forces to intensify the struggle in exile and intend to recover Nicaragua, today in the hands of the Sandinists, Nemen Nader, coordinator of the movement, told PRENSA LIBRE.

In a telephone call from Miami, Nader told this newspaper that he had succeeded in meeting with Dr Fernando Aguero Rocha, top leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN], who had been enthusiastic about joining the struggle to recover Nicaragua.

Nader noted that after the death of former President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, Dr Francisco Uruyo Maliano had assumed the leadership of the party and that he also agrees to uniting all the Nicaraguan groups and committees today living in exile following the Sandinist-communist victory.

The coordinator of this movement explained that the struggle is intensifying with the merging of Frenica, the Army of National Liberation, the Anticommunist Patriotic Front, the Liberal Party and other groups with the PCN, which is already practically backing the decisions of the Nicaraguan government of national unity.

Nader added that Dr Aguero Rocha had promised to discuss his decision with the other leaders of his party. He also offered to go to Guatemala, where he is sure he can count on protection as a citizen.

Nader reported that fighting had increased considerably in the interior of Nicaragua because citizens had united with former Sandinist combatants who reject the communist and Marxist doctrine.

The shock front [frente de choque], he added, is advancing daily and will be strengthened very soon, exactly when the adequate moment for the final offensive arrives.

We wish to state clearly, he noted, that we never had either contact with or support from General Somoza Debayle. We are beginning our struggle under the slogan "Neither Somozism nor Communism." We can describe ourselves as strictly democratic lovers of revolution, who propose to save Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people from the claws of communism.

We regretted Somoza's death and we so stated it by condemning the way he was assassinated. However, the figure of the general will no longer be an excuse for the Sandinists-Communists to accuse us of fomenting a Somozist movement, he stated.

In another part of his statement, Nader said that the battle front in the interior of Nicaragua bears the name of the unfortunate newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

We want to remember Chamorro who always proclaimed himself as a lover of democracy, not a lover of communism or Marxism as the Sandinists have, he concluded.

BARRICADA REPORTS SOMOZISTS TRAINING ON HONDURAN FARM

PA270321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2334 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Some 200 former Somozist Guardsmen are receiving military training on a Honduran farm, from where they carry out attacks against the Nicaraguan authorities, according to Managua's FSLN paper BARRICADA today. In a front-page headline the newspaper notes: "Former National Guard Band Fully Located."

The information establishes that it is located on the El Rodeo Farm owned by Manuel Sanchez, 10 km from El Paraiso (in the eastern region of Honduras), where 200 former national guardsmen train from 0500 to 1700. It adds that prior to their arrival at the farm, the former guardsmen were located in the Arenas Blancas and Las Brisas regions.

Gonzalo Acuna, "El Garrobo", is mentioned as the liaison between those sending aid from abroad to the former guardsmen, who also have the support of Cristobal Rodriguez, Humberto Duarte and Rafael Romero. The latter are described by the report as "anti-communist reactionaries," apparently members of the National Party of Honduras.

Efraim Vallejos, sportscaster from El Paraiso, is mentioned as spokesman of the former Somozist guardsmen, whom he often interviews.

The BARRICADA report affirms that El Rodeo camp, where training is conducted without weapons, was the starting point for the groups that attacked the Mata de Platano region in the Nicaraguan Department of Jinotiga, and killed peasant Esteban Reyes Olivas in Jalapa. The report also blames Gonzalo Acuna, "El Garrobo", for the machinegunning of the Nicaraguan consulate in Danli several weeks ago.

FIDEL CASTRO APPRAISES NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION IN INTERVIEW

PA301418 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Under the title "A Few Minutes With Fidel," the current edition of the magazine YA VEREMOS No 3 publishes an interview by Angelita Saballos with Commander Fidel Castro. Due to the importance of Commander Castro's comments on various aspects of our revolutionary work and of the journalistic work carried out by our colleagues, we are publishing this item from YA VEREMOS, which is currently circulating here and in other countries in the area.

"...He knew this was a conversation with people who respect people, so he answered us calmly. He spent 30 minutes during his return trip from Nicaragua to Cuba [talking to us] and we ended our talk only because the plane was landing. He went on answering us, talking to us. The crew was signaling for us to return to our seats and fasten our seat belts. There we were sitting around his work table while his ministers stood around waiting to get their seats back, but he would not let us go.... "So we stayed with Fidel. We did not want to go either. It was a pleasure to be at his side, to listen to him, to see him. He is a real man, both inside and out. His nails were clean and he was dressed in military green. He has won important battles, yet he goes without the medals, braids and decorations that others dare wear. His thick beard has some white hairs in it and looks like a halo at the bottom of his face. The inevitable cigar was in his mouth. Smoke enveloped him. His body is always strong. He is broad-shouldered and of imposing height. He communicates and expresses himself hour after hour, all day long...."

This is how Angelita saw Fidel. Her interview follows:

[Question] You mentioned the break between salaries and production as one of the initial mistakes of the Cuban revolution?

[Answer] We made idealistic mistakes and we established a great egalitarianism in the matter of wages. We neglected economic controls which really violate the socialist principle of payment in accordance with work. That is not supposed to be the communist formula. The communist formula is: to each according to his needs. The socialist distribution formula is to each according to his work. The truth is that the laws for the construction of socialism cannot be violated because when it seems that one is advancing more rapidly, one is really advancing more slowly. In a revolutionary process one cannot skip stages. We have been efficiently and successfully correcting our mistakes. The construction of socialism, however, does not depend exclusively on the principle of giving to each individual in accordance with his work. It is essential to develop revolutionary conscientiousness as well. That is why we also attach great importance to voluntary work and to the spirit of unselfish contribution to the development of the country's economy and to the solution of its problems. We are enjoying the advantage of implementing formulas suitable to our current socialist phase, while having a powerful cooperation movement and voluntary work by the people. In our view, the existence of those two factors enriches the process, creates awarness and helps the revolution extraordinarily. Of course, when we send a doctor or a teacher, for instance, the ingredient in that case is not the salary, but his revolutionary and internationalist attitude of solidarity.

[Question] You said you had come to learn from the Nicaraguan revolution. After only 1 year, what can this revolution teach the Cuban revolution?

[Answer] I think the Nicaraguan revolution has carried out extraordinary work in its first year, more than we did in our first year. Nicaragua was more devastated by the war than Cuba was. In a way, it was plundered more than Cuba. We conducted our literacy campaign during the third year of our revolution, while Nicaragua has conducted it during its first year. The Sandinist Front and the mass organizations have advanced more here than they did in Cuba during their first year. The army's organization has advanced a lot. I do not want to compare it with Cuba because we organized the army during the war, but the advance made in the area of defense during this first year has been very great, very notable.

Agriculture has advanced a lot this first year and I think that you will have a good year agriculturally, with good production. I think that you organized a collective directorate more quickly than we did. It is a collective directorate comprised of very young companeros, who earned great merit within the revolution. Those companeros are very valuable. They are very mature companeros.

I think that for a revolutionary process it is a privilege to have a directing team like that of the Sandinist Front. You also have a good government team. It is a magnificent government team comprised of experienced and mature men. There is great unity between the front and the people and there are magnificent relations between the front and the reconstruction government. I think that these are extraordinary achievements. There is no selfishness, there are no divisions. There are no personal ambitions and the cadres are entirely dedicated to their work, which they carry out efficiently. They are good political strategists and good tacticians. From the standpoint of the experience that I said I had come to obtain, I have really learned a lot, first of all because of my interest in revolutionary political processes, my interest in history and my interest in the future of the peoples of Latin America. So I greatly appreciate the contribution made by the Nicaraguan revolution, which is a combination of popular insurrection with armed guerrilla struggle. That is a contribution of the Sandinist revolution.

The wisdom of the Sandinist political project interests me. It is very intelligent and absolutely new. I am interested in seeing how it is carried out.

It is a new experience which will undoubtedly encounter obstacles and difficulties. It will test the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) leadership. It will have enemies, but everything will turn out normally. It will be a success. It was encouraging to see these qualities among Latin people and it builds up my hope for the future of the people of what Marti called our America, including the Caribbean.

[Question] Can it be considered a vanguard process at the Latin American level?

[Answer] I would not call it that. All Latin American revolutionaries are the vanguard: the Sandinists and Cuban revolutionaries. There are many other vanguards in Latin America. I think that each country has its vanguard. When we talk of the Nicaraguan or Cuban case, we are talking about Latin American examples, but not necessarily the Latin American vanguard, even if we are in the battlefront against imperialism. There are many parties and organizations in other Latin American countries that maintain a vanguard position.

[Question] You spoke of discipline. You said the government must continue to be demanding because otherwise the people slow down and production decreases....

[Answer] I believe that any revolutionary process must be demanding. Demands must be made of the cadres. The cadres in turn must set an example in carrying out their tasks so that they can make demands of their subordinates. Cronyism and favoritism must be eradicated. Discipline is indispensable in a revolution. No important social tasks can be carried out without discipline.

[Question] Could you talk about Christianity and the revolution?

[Answer] I have discussed that thoroughly. I talked about it when I met with the progressive religious leaders of Chile and Jamaica. I also talked to prominent religious leaders in Nicaragua. I believe that Christians and Marxist-Leninists must be strategic allies. However, certain prominent religious cadres who are very progressive have said that there must be something more than a vanguard. They said that there should be unity between Marxist-Leninists and Christians. I believe that the unity of those forces and their human endeavors would make the revolution invincible in Latin America.

More About Christianity

We discussed this and Castro said that "he believes that Christians and Marxist-Leninists must be strategic allies."

Regarding prominent progressive religious cadres, he recalled that some of them "call for something more profound."

"They say that there must be unity between Marxist-Leninists and Christians. I believe that the unity of those forces and their human endeavors would make the revolution invincible in Latin America," Fidel said.

He said that this was not the case in Cuba. He explained that in his country the church was different. It focused on large landowners and the wealthy. It was never in touch with peasants and workers. However, the Cuban president says, the Cuban revolution did not attack the church. There was not a single priest killed as there have been in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Regarding this, Commander Castro noted in a meeting with Nicaraguan clergymen that the Cuban process had problems with certain priests who were opposed to the agrarian and educational reforms. This prompted the government to ask them to leave the country. "However, we were always very cautious in our relations with the church," Castro said.

"Not only out of respect for religious beliefs, which we viewed as a sacred prerogative of the individual, but because we did not want our revolution to appear antireligious to the rest of Latin America because this would diminish the possibility of support by the deeply religious Latin American people for our anti-imperialist revolutionary process," Commander Castro told the Nicaraguan clergymen.

"Perhaps the perfect communist that we want to form is a militant who gives of himself and sacrifices himself for others. He must be both Marxist and Christian."

"The new man we want to have in Cuba is like the thousands of comrades who are teaching or healing people in distant places in Africa, Asia and here in Nicaragua. They are like missionaries and men devoted to their neighbors, as are many priests and monks whom we know," he concluded.

COLOMBIA SIGNS 5-YEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL301845 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The governments of Cuba and Colombia have signed a 5-year economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement. It is the first of its type between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Havana by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Jose Arias Carrizosa, Colombian ambassador to Cuba. It covers agriculture, fisheries, sports and the sugar industry, among other fields.

Rodriguez Llompart said the agreement establishes the basis for joint work between Cuba and Colombia on Latin American cooperation. For his part, the Colombian diplomat said that from now on prospects are enhanced for the two nations to expand cooperation for mutual benefit.

UGANDAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISITS, OFFICIAL MEETINGS

Alamar Housing Project

FL301814 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, this morning visited the Alamar Housing Project in this capital.

The Ugandan delegation was accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras. At the Alamar suburb's protocol house, the visitor and members of his entourage were briefed extensively on the development of construction work in that area by comrades of the Construction Plan Directorate. Mr Muwanga expressed interest on the system of [construction] microbrigades and their functions as well as future plans for the Alamar suburb.

During the briefing it was noted that currently 10,973 dwellings are occupied and that a total of 394 buildings, one preuniversity institute, one polyclinic, 13 child care centers, eight primary schools and the school of geography as a branch of the university system have been completed. Subsequently, the delegation and those accompanying it toured the entire Alamar suburb.

Rodriguez Meeting

FL301011 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] The high-level official delegation from Uganda headed by the chairman of the Military Commission ruling the country, Paulo Muwanga, has met with the member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The meeting dealt with important aspects of bilateral relations, especially those concerning cooperation. The Ugandan leader and his delegation also laid a wreath at the Jose Marti Monument in Revolution Square.

Castro Meeting

FL301108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission that governs Uganda, have held talks within the framework of the visit that the African leader is making to Cuba. The Ugandan leader also held a friendly meeting later in the evening with Fidel, the members of the party Politburo and Secretariat, and the vice presidents of the Councils of Ministers. Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi and other members of the delegation have accompanied Chairman Paulo Muwanga at all these activities.

Los Naranjos Livestock Farm

FL010040 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission of Uganda, this afternoon visited the Los Naranjos Livestock Breeding Enterprise in Havana Province. Joaquin Valdes, director of the enterprise, gave a detailed briefing to the Ugandan delegation on the objectives, composition and production of the enterprise. In this regard, he noted that the enterprise is fulfilling its milk production 105 percent and that it expects to complete the year's plan by 20 December in tribute to the Second Party Congress. Chairman Muwanga and his delegation were accompanied by Foreign Vice Minister Pelegrin Torras. They toured the various installations of the Los Naranjos Enterprise.

MONTANE RECEIVES VISITNG AFGHAN PARTY OFFICIAL

FL301201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1141 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, has received Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's Central Committee. Gen 'Abdol Qader, who is also a member of the Presidum of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council, is in our country attending the celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.